

THE CHARITON COURIER

Volume LIII

KEYTESVILLE, CHARITON COUNTY, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1922

Number 34

CIRCUIT COURT GIVES WAY TO GRAND JURY

For the first time in a number of years a grand jury has been called for Chariton county. The reasons are many and the witnesses who will be called and examined are said to number about 100. The latest report from Salisbury is this session of the jury will last the entire week.

The principal reason of this session of the grand jury is because of violations of the 18th amendment.

During the past week search warrants have been issued and the result was gratifying, to say the least, just one still with 200 gallons of mash, and the confiscation of 600 gallons of wine and several arrests were recorded.

Those arrested were able to procure bond and their cases will soon come up in court for trial.

In connection with this it might be of interest to know that Townsman Senator Jno. D. Taylor has been one of the moving spirits. Some time since the genial Senator received a commission from the Republican government that hangs out at Jefferson City, Mo., and that same commission carries the title of Assistant Attorney General for Missouri. The commission gives Mr. Taylor power to act in a whole lot of cases that heretofore have not been given the proper attention.

The activities of the past week can be traced directly to the fact that Mr. Taylor is free to act and does not have to ask permission from any other powers that be to get immediate operation of the laws in connection with violations of the 18th amendment. To be sure search warrants, and such like were issued occasionally before, but the warning in about 50 per cent preceded the arrival of the officers. From now on the warning will be a minus quantity.

The session of this term of the Circuit court has been advanced to Saturday, October 30, and the cases will be reset for then. The petit jury was discharged and sent to their homes until that time.

SMYRNA EMERGENCY RELIEF

Smyrna situation hourly growing more serious evidenced by constant incoming cable dispatches reporting the burning of Christian section of city. 300,000 refugees Smyrna region, 40,000 Moudania. Practically foodless. Condition of innocent homeless refugees pathetic. Near East Relief at scene of disaster with supplies. Organization making superhuman efforts under most adverse conditions. Desperate situation necessitates that Near East Relief receive the co-operation of all Americans by cash contributions to help relieve the starvation and misery of these homeless people who are absolutely powerless to help themselves because of the war-stricken condition of country.

Mass meetings of Americans also of Greeks being held throughout the United States appealing for help to relieve this desperate situation. An appeal for personal contributions is being made by Miss Ann Tallquist, State Director Western Missouri.

Contributions should be sent to the Near East Relief office, 601 Soarritt Building, Kansas City, Mo. Make checks payable to Mr. C. M. Vining, treasurer.

Certainly the churches, organizations, and individuals of Western Missouri will want to do everything possible to assist in this emergency appeal. All contributions as received will be rushed immediately to the New York office. Heavy responsibility rests on we Americans and immediate action is necessary to save these hundreds of thousands from starvation. Every hour counts—won't you send your contribution in at once?

KANSAS WOMAN WEIGHING 640 POUNDS IS DEAD

Lyons, Kan., Sept. 16.—Mrs. Bertha Evans, weighing 640 pounds, and believed to be the heaviest woman in Kansas, is dead at her home six miles northwest of Lyons.

She was 49 years old and the mother of eight children. Her last illness has reduced her weight considerably. She was a maker of toys, turning out yearly dozens of fine toys for the children of her family, friends and relatives, using just a few tools and paint brushes. They were toy automobiles, touring cars, trucks and delivery wagons, exact counterparts of those seen in use upon the streets.

Ed Courtney and wife and Garnett Hyde went to Salisbury and Armstrong Thursday. Mrs. Courtney remaining in Salisbury for a few days' visit.

FORD SHUTDOWN BEGAN, 100,000 MEN NOW OUT OF WORK

Detroit, Sept. 16.—Close to 100,000 Ford employees in various localities are out of employment at the closing time tonight when the huge Ford plants at Highland Park, Dearborn, River Rouge, Northville and many other factories engaged in manufacturing Ford parts and supplies are scheduled to close down, awaiting Henry Ford's next move in his fight against Wall street fuel profiteers and high coal prices.

The first layoff occurred at 11 o'clock last night, and 18,000 River Rouge employees were confronted with posters instructing them to turn in all their tools and to remain away from the factory until further notice.

A mere handful of men were retained in the foundry department, presumably to keep the mammoth coke ovens burning.

A statement made by the service superintendent at the Highland park plant early today was to the effect that the suspension of Henry Ford's local factories will be complete at closing time tonight. The shutdown announcement, made by Ford two weeks ago, was to effect 70,000 Ford workers, in addition to approximately 30,000 employees of other firms making Ford parts and accessories and supplies, the exact number of which is impossible to estimate.

Henry Ford and his son, Edsel Ford, though at their respective desks at Dearborn and Highland park today, would give out no statements which would indicate the probable duration of the shutdown.

The Municipal street railway today was advised to rearrange its schedule for transportation of Ford workers after today.

A BOOSTER FOR THE 18TH AMENDMENT

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 12.—The Ford Motor Co. and its 86,000 employees have climbed on the water wagon.

If there had not been so many empty seats on the vehicle it might have suffered from such a passenger list: As it is, the legendary bus crashed and wobbled and a few incurable scapegoats slipped off. This was the first day of enforced bender operation of the Ford plant. The day saw the beginning of an aggressive war to be made by the automobile manufacturer against the use of all forms of intoxicants among his tens of thousands of employees. Li-quor on a workman's breath, any on his person or any in his home will mean summary dismissal.

The private campaign is the result of failure of Federal and county officials to enforce prohibition in Highland Park and Springwells, the two cities where the main Ford plants are, Henry Ford said.

In several cases, liquor has been carried into the shops with fatal results. One workman died after drinking a concoction bought near the River Rouge plant. Another driving an automobile under the influence of liquor caused a series of traffic accidents. Men working for Ford have found it possible to purchase almost openly, raw liquor made from corn, raisins and other mash, within a stone's throw of the plants.

"It must stop," Henry Ford said today. "We're going to end it. Starting today, it will cost a man his job, without any excuse or appeal being considered, to have the odor of beer, wine or liquor on his breath or have any of these intoxicants on his person or in his home.

"The 18th amendment to the Constitution is a part of the fundamental law of this country. It was meant to be enforced. Politics has interfered with the enforcement. But so far as our organization is concerned it is going to be enforced to the letter.

"I have always been opposed to all forms of intoxicants. Beer, wine and liquor never did any one any good and they have caused incalculable suffering and misery in the world.

"So far as our plants are concerned, we're going to stamp it out of this business. If the Government hasn't enough men to do it we have. And this should be a warning to those making intoxicants and selling them to our men—and to our men themselves—that we will not tolerate present conditions any longer."

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Young of south of Rockford returned from Kansas City Tuesday night. While there they took in the automobile races and saw the tragic accident which resulted in the death of one man, the serious injury of five other and the absolute wreck of several cars.

6 YEARS FOR MISSOURI SAVINGS BANK CLERK

James B. Simcox, 32 years' old, former chief teller of the Missouri Savings association bank, was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary when he pleaded guilty to embezzlement charges on three counts.

Price Wickersham, attorney for the Bankers' Service company, bonding company for Simcox, and Cameron Orr, county prosecutor, appeared with Simcox before Judge Ralph S. Latshaw.

Simcox was charged with embezzling \$250 on April 15, 1922; \$70 on April 22, and taking \$100 of the bank's funds on August 16, 1922. He was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary on each of the counts.

Bank officials and heads of the bonding company have charged the Simcox shortage to be in the neighborhood of \$25,000.

Simcox, who lives with his wife and four children at 2208 East Sixty-ninth street, stood quietly with bent head before Judge Latshaw.

He admitted that his salary had only \$160 a month. Judge Latshaw questioned him about what he did with the money.

"I made poor investments, that is all," Simcox replied.

Orr declared to the court his belief that Simcox had an accomplice.

"There is no doubt that this man did this thing alone," the prosecutor said. "My investigation shows there were others in a conspiracy with Simcox."

The theory of an accomplice is also the belief of J. D. Schwitzel, head of the Bankers' Service company, who carried on the Simcox investigation. Simcox has relatives in this community, and the above from the St. Louis Post will be of interest.

MARRIAGE OF NOV. 1921, ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK

With the announcement by Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Lewis, 828 South Valley, Kansas City, Kan., of the marriage of their daughter, Miss Ida Lillian Lewis, to Mr. Thos. F. Riley of Brunswick, comes a pleasant surprise to the many friends of these popular young people.

The wedding took place November 14, 1921, at Olathe, Kansas, after which Mr. Riley returned to Brunswick, and Mrs. Riley to her home in Kansas City, and they have successfully kept their marriage a secret till this time. Mr. and Mrs. Riley are now spending a short vacation on their farm four miles east of Brunswick.

Tom is one of this community's popular and successful young farmers known for his industry and his jolly good nature, and is highly respected by the entire community. Mrs. Riley, although a resident of Kansas City for a number of years, is one of Chariton county's own girls, and is well known to the people here as a charming, refined and accomplished young woman. Our hearty congratulations, although necessarily a little late, are nevertheless sincere, and in these sentiments we are joined by many friends in Brunswick and the surrounding country.—Brunswick.

TO OBSERVE WILLARD DAY

In accordance with the revised statutes of Missouri which set apart Sept. 28th to be observed by the schools of the state as Frances Willard Day the department of public schools has prepared for suggested exercises in the schools. These are being mailed to schools throughout the state. Besides a list of topics for discussion covering the life of the organizer of the W. C. T. U. and the woman who set as her goal "to make the whole world homelike," the circular contains a brief sketch of Miss Willard's life, and a number of quotations from her public utterances.

Just at this time it is expected that a large turnout of people in Chariton county will attend these exercises.

COST OF CON. CON. WAS \$157,798 ON SEPT. 1

The total cost of the Constitutional Convention up to September 1, was \$157,798.80 according to a financial report made Monday to the convention. The principal items of expense are: Salary of members, \$91,980; officers, \$2,111.03; clerks, \$11,799.50; stenographers, \$35,510; mileage of members, \$2,954; printing, \$4,216.79. An appropriation of \$200,000 has already been made by the convention to meet expenses. In the event additional money is needed the amount will be increased.

Dr. Stokes returned from Mason Monday.

MISSOURI WILD FOWL SEASON CONTINUES TO DECEMBER 31

The season for wild ducks and geese, Wilson snipe, coot, gallinule, black-bellied and golden plovers and yellowlegs under the migratory Bird Treaty act, opened in Missouri, Saturday, September 16, and extends to and including December 31. Items recently appearing in some newspapers to the effect that the season will open September 15th are incorrect, and persons hunting these birds on that date or prior thereto were liable to arrest and prosecution under the Federal law.

MARRIED AT BOSWORTH

One of the surprises of the past week was the marriage of Miss Eunice Reyburn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Reyburn of Bosworth, formerly of south of town (Keytesville), and Mr. Will F. Arrington, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Arrington of Keytesville.

The marriage of these two popular young people occurred at the home of the bride's parents in Bosworth and occurred Sunday.

Mrs. Reyburn received her education in the public school of Salisbury, Mr. Arrington attended the Keytesville schools, later going to Annapolis military academy, being there two years.

The happy couple will make their home in Keytesville, Will being associated with his father in the office of county surveyor. They will, for the present, make their home with the groom's parents, while making preparations for settling in their own home.

The many friends of this worthy couple will join with the Courier in wishing them wealth, health and happiness.

RAILROAD PROTECTION COSTLY TO MISSOURI

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 12.—The maintenance of military protection for railroad property during the strike of the railroad shop crafts had cost the State of Missouri \$153,059.05 Sept. 8, according to figures just made public by Adjt. Gen. William A. Raupp. The actual cost of maintaining troops in Missouri during the strike, however, is greatly in excess of these figures, the federal government having footed the bill for the annual encampment at Nevada, Mo., in which troops were held mobilized for possible strike duty. These regiments were under arms in the first camp, which began July 16 and ended July 20th, and one regiment was encamped at Nevada from August 6 to August 21.

"Opportunity for the state," Adjt. Gen. Daupp said in issuing the figures, "the summer encampment occurred during the strike. This shifted the burden of large expense to the Federal Government. If the total cost of maintaining troops in Missouri during the strike period were produced they would probably be twice as large as those attributable to the state."

Provisions for the National Guard now in strike duty cost about 50 cents a day per man, according to the adjutant general. About 986 men are on railroad strike duty. They are distributed among Moberly, New Franklin, Poplar Bluff and Chaffee. One hundred and twenty-three officers and men who had been detailed to Macon have been assigned to vacancies in other units made by the discharge of officers and men on whom army service was believed to have worked a peculiar hardship. These men, Gen. Raupp said, included schoolboys and business men.

WILL LEAVE KEYTESVILLE

Attorney O. P. Ray, a resident of Keytesville for almost 28 years, and a practicing lawyer here for nearly 27 years, announced a few days ago that he, Mrs. Ray and daughter, Margaret, will leave Keytesville the first week in Keytesville to take up their residence in some western state, for a time at least.

The health of Margaret has not been good for some weeks, and physicians have advised the change of climate and they express the belief that by going at an early date she will be restored to health, which all friends sincerely hope may be the case.

Many friendly expressions of deep regret have been extended the family at leaving Keytesville, which has been their home, and where they have many friends.

A choice of places has not been reached, as an attitude that will be agreeable can only be found by trying such places as are adapted to persons affected with lung trouble.

RUNS HIS CAR ON CORN MEAL AND RAISINS

Perpetual motion may still await discovery, but something approaching it has been hit upon by a North Carolina genius, as related in a special dispatch to the New York Times. The man, we solemnly are informed, has perfected a car which carries its own still, and produces moonshine fuel so fast that, in place of having to fill the gas tank from time to time, the motorist frequently has to stop in order to empty his tank of the excess fuel produced while he runs. He uses the radiator as part of his still, and the exhaust from his engine heats the "mash" to exactly the proper temperature to produce the grade of moonshine needed to give 30 or 40 miles to the gallon. Like Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines, who fed his horse on corn and beans, all this motorist has to buy is corn meal and yeast, according to his story. As the Times correspondent gravely relates in a dispatch which appears to have been sent—received and published in good faith:

A young business man from Hickory, who was driving with his family over the new highway, stopped at Carpenter's Knob to change the air in one of his tires, when a young man in a big roadster drew up alongside and inquired if he might be of help. The Hickory man, who had been trying half an hour to make seventy pounds of air grow where only fifteen were before, was glad to turn the pump over to the stranger, and was resting his back. He walked over and looked at the roadster, the engine of which was still running.

Noticing the clear snap to the exhaust and the absence of any smoke or odor, the Hickory man said: "That is pretty good gasoline you are using."

"That's not gasoline, that's moonshine," replied the stranger.

"Moonshine?" questioned the Hickory man. "Do you mean moonshine?"

"Yes, moonshine, red-eye, liquid joy," answered the young fellow, taking a key from his pocket. "Here, let me show you something."

Then the young fellow unlocked the lid from the big deck on the back of the roadster and, raising it up, disclosed not the customary jumble of tools and tire chains, but a shiny, copper still, which was bubbling away as merrily as if it were hidden in the mountains.

He explained to the Hickory man that he had disconnected the hose running from the cylinder block to the radiator and had piped the hot water to a double-jacket copper vessel surrounding the still and had also taken off the muffler from the exhaust pipe and had run the hot gases through a copper tube which was immersed in the outside jacket in order to superheat the water and in this way generate enough heat to operate the still in a very efficient manner, while the vapor from the still instead of being carried off through the familiar "worm," was piped direct to the radiator, which formed a perfect condenser, from the bottom of which the precious fluid was conducted through a small copper tube back to the gasoline tank from which it was drawn to the carburetor in the ordinary manner. The Hickory man says he told the stranger he did not know a gas engine would run on corn liquor, and the man replied:

"Ordinarily that's true, but the carburetor on this car's my own invention."

The young man explained the extraction of fusel oil and the number of thermal units in a calory, etc., until the Hickory man was lost in a maze of technicalities. He learned however, that about thirty or forty miles could be gotten from one gallon and that instead of having to stop at every service station to lay in a supply of gas, the new car had to stop every two hours to have the surplus drawn off from the tank at the rear, as the outfit generated the fuel faster than it was consumed. He also learned that it was only necessary to stop at a country store once in a while to buy a peck of corn meal, a dollar's worth of sugar, a cake of yeast and a few other simple ingredients, the names of which were not divulged, to make the contrivance practically self-supporting.

The Hickory man asked if the stranger had made any effort to learn the commercial possibilities of the invention and was told that the owner was in communication with two big automobile manufacturers who were anxious to purchase both the carburetor and the formula.

The young man said he was born

RIGHTS AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

One of the hopeful signs in the educational situation is the growing concern which persons of leadership outside of professional are showing for the educational needs of the Nation. It becomes increasingly evident that the problem of educating all the people is a problem for thinking men and women regardless of occupation. The following plea for equal rights and equal opportunities is an editorial by Dr. H. J. Waters which appeared recently in the Weekly Kansas City Star:

"No part of the Nation's educational system is worthy of so much conscious concern as is the school where its farmers are prepared for their duties and responsibilities. And no part of a nation's education system is so difficult to develop and maintain satisfactorily as its rural schools.

"Educating one considerable part of its children well and another part badly is an unsafe program for any nation, however rich and powerful.

"The principle upon which our nation was founded—that of equal rights and equal opportunities to all—is being grossly violated in the matter of the education of the country child.

Equal opportunity is not even approximated when the children of the city attend school in a comfortable, commodious, sanitary and well-lighted building; and taught by well-trained and carefully supervised teachers; are accurately graded and given every facility that modern progress has provided, while children of the farm are brought together in a poor, one-room schoolhouse, where one teacher, a poorly trained, inexperienced underpaid girl, teaches all grades and that without modern help and with almost no supervision. To the inexperienced country teacher is given the most difficult task in education—that of teaching the entire range of elementary subjects to small and unclassified groups.

"Eight million farm children in the United States must be satisfied with an education costing twenty-four dollars a year each, while approximately an equal number of city children have spent upon their education forty dollars a year. The country child's school year is thirty-eight days shorter than the city child's school year. The country child gets only six years of elementary schooling as compared with eight years given the city child. County children lose by absence on the average twenty-eight per cent of a seven months' school year and the children of a town school lose but twenty-one per cent of a nine months' school year.

"Half of the rural teachers of the United States have never finished a four-year high school course; ten per cent have never studied beyond the grade they teach; and only two in a hundred have graduated from a normal school or college. In only twelve states is provision made for a professionally prepared supervisor for rural schools. Every town of the United States has well trained supervisors for its schools. In more than half the states county superintendents of education—those in charge of rural schools—are chosen on the basis of their political affiliations. No other school supervisor is so chosen.

"No wonder the country child's interest in school lags; no wonder the attendance record in country schools is low; no wonder progress in education among country children is unsatisfactory. The fault lies not with country children but with country schools.

"But merely talking about the deficiencies of country schools accomplishes nothing. If we hope to equalize the educational opportunities of the country and city child we must take radical steps with the country school. We must make the country school unit and replace the isolated weak, one-room school with a well supervised and well equipped consolidated institution.

"As good schools in the country as in the city is the only safe course for any nation."

AN EXPLANATION

An extra amount of advertising this week, and also the fact that we are doing all our own work, makes it imperative that we leave out several columns of reading matter. Correspondence from Salisbury, Snyder, Muskegon and other places necessarily crowded out. But "we'll tell the world" that it's up to Chariton Courier readers to shop in the Courier FIRST, and thereby save trouble and time.

and reared in the South Mountains, but had taken two years at college, where he studied physics and chemistry. His name was not learned.